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New York Daily Tribune

PRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. To notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. We ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by manne and address to the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a geaminy of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subso there, in sending as remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and way frequently the same of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways sendion the name of the Post-Liffice and State.

A hunted number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the sate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later then Tue day of each week.

James F. Simmons was nominated yesterday by the Republicans in the Rhode Island Legislature, as a candidate for United States Senator. He represented that State in the Senate from 1843 to

Republican State Conventions were held yesterday in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and tickets for State officers nominated. The particulars are given in our special dispatches.

Neither House of Congress was in session yesterday, it being the anniversary of the Battle of

The steamer North American arrived at Portland yesterday with four days later news from Europe, having left Liverpool on the morning of the 24th of December. The matter of the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad is still the principal topic of discussion. France is said to decline the interpretation of Eugland, Austria and Turkey, and Walewski has so notified Count Buol. The British Government organ, however, denies that there is any difficulty between France and Eogland. Paris papers think the Congress will open early in January. Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Switzerland are closed, and the Neufchâtel question is more complicated than ever, Prussia still continuing her warnke preparations. Thirty-five thousand men were to assemble at Berlin on the 2d of January to march upon Switzerland. On the other side, the Swiss are arming twenty thousand men, of whom one moiety will defend Basle and the other garrison The Federal Diet was convened for the 27th of December, and ample credit for war purposes had been voted. The Persian war is very unpopular in England, and both the Palmerston and the Derby organs denounce it. Lieut. Hart stene and his officers are extensively limized at bar quets, receptions and shows. There s no news of importance from other countries.

The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette copies and adopts the libel of The lowa State Gazette upon Mr. Horace Greeley, which we yesterday stamped with the brand of falsehood. Of course the proprietors of he Trenton journal are ready to sustain their libel in a court of law, or to pay whatever damages and costs may be awarded against them. There are some things which it is dangerous to deal in.

We showed the other day that in the short space of thirty years, from 1821 to 1851, the real estate of France more than doubled in its money valuehaving gained from less than \$8,000,000,000 to mere than \$16,000,000,000. The personal property having certainly increased in like proportion, the result, as regards the condition of the people, is found in the facts, that while their numbers have grown from 30,000,000 to 37,000,000, the property at their command has more than doubled. Thus had the whole been equally divided in the first period, it would probably have given little more than \$350 to each-while were it now to be so divided, it would give little short of \$600 to every man, woman and child of the population. Wealth being power, advantage may now be derived from comparing the facts thus obtained with those ob served among ourselves. Should the result of such examination prove that we are advancing in wealth more rapidly than France, then may we feel that the scepter of the world is coming more nearly within our reach; but, should the reverse of this be proved-should it be established that Frauce advances more rapidly than ourselves-then may we be assured that that scepter is to be wielded by other hands than those of our descendants.

Agreeably to the returns under the census, the each value of the farms of the United States, in 1850, was \$3,271,000,000; or one-fifth of that of the real cetate of France in the succeeding year. Adding now to this the houses, roads, canals, stocks, and property of every other description, real and personal, we obtain a total of \$7,066,562. 966, being less by more than one eighth than the additional value given to real estate alone in France in the short period of thirty years. This, he is ob served, is not what is given by the actual returns, but the true valuation-allowance having been made for errors, omissions, and under estimates, and that allowance being no less than \$1,042,000,-000. Further, it embraces all the personal property of the Southern States, more than \$1,000,000,000 of which consists of people, who, however poor they might be, would not, in France, have been included in the valuation. Omitting them, we obtain New-Orleans Bee, of a marriage party among slaves,

about \$6,000,000,000 as the value of land, buildings, reads, machinery of all kinds, stocks, cattle, and commodities, owned by the people of the United States, and capable of being used for their maintenance, and the increase of their productive powers. Divided among the whole people, this would give less than \$300 per head to each-being scarcely more than the addition made to the prop-

erty of the people of France in thirty years. These are remarkable facts, yet facts they seem to be, for the figures are in both cases the result of careful examination and inquiry, made by persons in official station. Our readers will not suspect their own officers of any attempt at underrating the weath of the community of which they are a part; and in proof that the French returns are not exaggerated, we have before us other most trustworthy statements, published some years since, showing an increase in the value of land in some of the Departments to the extent of three, four, and even five times, in the still shorter period between 1828 and 1850. All this, as our readers will see, took place before the gold of California had commenced in any manner to affect the prices of property.

What renders these facts still more remarkable is, that during all this period, the people of France have been subject to a taxation of the most oppressive kind-ranging from one to two thousand millions of france, or from two to four hundred millions of dollars a year. Again, they have had a conscription, requiring from forty to eighty thousand young men annually, taken from all peace ful pursuits, and employed for six of the best years of their lives in the unprofitable work of carrying arms and burning powder. Further, they have not only had a wasting war in Algeria, but to that has been added civil war among themselvesthe revolutions of 1830 and 1848 having both occurred in the periods embraced in the foregoing figures. We, on the contrary, have, with a slight exception, enjoyed the most profound peace, with few soldiers or sailors to maintain, and our farmers have been, therefore, almost wholly without taxation; whereas the direct taxes of France are among the most oppressive in the world, and are levied not only on the land, but on doors and windows, on the transfer of property by purchase or inheritance, on mortgages, and in every other form and manner that can be devised. Were the land of that country as free from taxation as that of the United States, the addition to its present enormous value would be at least \$1,000,000,000, or a third of the whole value of American lands.

What, now, our readers will inquire, is the cause of all these wonderful differences ! The answer to this question may be given in a few brief words. French policy tends toward making a market on the land for all its products, and by its help the farmer becomes from year to year more freed from the tax of transportation. American pelicy scatters men broadcast over thousands of millions of acres, and thus augments the tax of transportation. French policy tends toward facilitating the exchanges of the farmer, thus enabling him with each successive year to obtain higher prices for his products. American policy tends toward impeding the exchanges of the farmer, and therefore it is that for the thirty years above referred to the farmers and planters were required to give a constantly increasing quantity of wheat, flour, tobacco and cotton for the same quantity of money. French policy enables the farmer to restore to his land the elements of which its crops are composed, while American policy tends to the destruction of those elements. French policy looks to the division of the land and the elestion of the agriculturists; American policy looks to the consolidat on of the land and the degradation of the men by whom it is cultivated. French policy looks to the manufacture of all the products of the land and to the maintenance of the largest commerce with the world abroad and ameng the people at home. American policy looks to the expertation of all those products in their rudest state, and to the elevation of mere trade at the expense of genuine commerce.

Differing thus in policy, it affords no cause for surprise that we find the wealth of France increa ing with such rapidity that the addition thereto in thirty years has been more than all the wealth created in this country since its first settlement by the Puritans, the Quakers and the Cavaliers. Wealth is power. Should our statesmen be disposed to obtain power for the people of these United States, it might be well for them to make an effort to understand by what means it is that France is enabled to grow so rapidly while we advance so slowly. Throughout the world, power has always grown with the diversification of employments and the division of the land. American policy looks to the prevention of any such diversification, and to a consolidation of the land, such as is now going on in this State, Virginia, Carolina and Alabama.

The Richmond Whig, "with a view," as it says, to put the fanatics of the North in possession of a slight idea of the actual condition and enjoy-' ments of the s'ave population of the South," publishes a description, furnished by a friend, of a negro wedding in an adjoining county. Overlooking the efforts made in Virginia to suppress the c'reulation of THE TRIBUNE by indict. ments against the editor, and threats both of indictments and mobilaw against our subscribers in that State, we give The Whig and those in whose interest it writes all the advantage of our circulation for the dissemination far and wide of this story smong that class for whose benefit mainly The Whig professes to publish it.

On the strength of this parrative, which our readers will find in snother column, The Whig goes

"A personal examination of the circumstances of the "A personal examination of the circumstances of the slaubness seen convince any fair minds d and truth-loving Yankee on earth that no laboring population in the world are half as well off, is all respects, as the negro more us. He is well fed, well clothed, well housed, and enjoys to the fallest extent all just and needful privileges. The laboring classes themselves of the Northern States would find it pre-eminently to their obtainings, could they exchange conditions with the slaver of the Suth. This is no far fetched and extravegant assertion; but it is a simple fact, sustained by the most core clusive evidence."

most cor clusive evidence." The Whig, however, must permit us to remark, that the story told by its correspondent can hardly be taken as "conclusive evidence" of the beati tudes of Slavery. The marriage described in it is tot a slave marriage. The parties, William Diggs and Miss Clementine Nicholson, are expressly described as "free colored," "the clite of the colored aristocracy." In undertaking to argue the benefits and delights of Siavery from the circumstances of a marriage between two free persons, The Whig fails into a confusion of ideas, such as it is very apt to get into when it undertakes to treat upon his difficult, delicate, and often embarrassing subject The Whig seems, indeed, not wholly unconscious of this little defect in the testimony, since it sub joins to its own narrative another, copied from The

communicated to that journal by "a lady"-we suppose, from the first paragraph of her statement, a Northern lady-"temporarily residing on a beantiful plantation near Augusta, Georgia," which was the scene of this ceremony; and, as we wish to do the handsome thing by The Whig, we give this parrative also.

But, even with the support of this supplementary story, and with all the benefit of our circulation, we doubt if the conviction which The Whig expects will be carried home to the mind of a "single fair-"minded and truth-loving Yankee." To such persons it will be spt to occur, before falling in love with Slavery on the strength of these stories, to inquire little as to their trustworthiness. Descriptions of wedding splenders and felicities, such as sometimes find their way into our Northern newspapers, it is well known are apt to be a little cooked, or, as the correspondent of The Whig expresses it, "put in a ship-shape order." The bride and bridegroom are not always so happy, the satisfaction of the guests is not always so entire, as they seem to be in the telling. Who knows but the same has bappened in the case of these negro weddings ! Among white folks, gay dresses and loud laughter and all the externals of joy and jollity frequently conceal sad hearts and dismal forebodings. Does not the same thing sometimes happen among black folks? Did the white reporters of these festivities know what was passing in the minds of the black people? If so, did they report it truly?

Admit, however, that these negro marriages were as splendid and joyous in fact as they are in the newspapers, the question still occurs. Do two swallows make a Summer ! Are such scenes usual on such occasions, or is it only some special colored favorites who for a moment are treated with a consideration which forms a painful contrast, not only to what is common to the mass of their color, but to their own daily lot? But not to be too critical or inquaitive-let us freely admit that there are enough good hearted and indulgent masters and mistresses at the South to impart a momentary streak of fatness even to the condition of Slavery. Nevertheless "free "laborers of the North" will open their eyes and look about well before allowing themselves to be seduced by any such flesh pots of Egypt to wish themselves either free negroes in Virginia or slaves in Georgia, or even to become convinced that those in such sitnations are not far more to be commiserated than

It needs but a second glance at the party given to the slave bride and bridegroom, to show them and their genteel and elegantly dressed company, all eating and quaffing at that richly-spread table, with the Damoclean sword of Slavery hanging suspended by a single hair over their heads, and ready to fall at any instant. The very next day, the very same man on whose caprice alone it depended that all this show should be made, may separate the bride and bridegroom, and sell them from his plentiful and indulgent household into the most pinching and pining misery. They may find themselves called upon to lay aside their marriage finery and to descend at once from the position of pampered house servants to that of overworked and half starged plantation laborers. Nay more; against the wistes and struggles of their indulgent owner, his creditors-and these indulgent masters, we suspect, are seldom free from debt-may blast all this shortlived felicity by seizing the newly married couple on a writ and selling them by execution, to fall into the hands of the slave traders. The very next morning after so fine a party, the indulgent master of yesterday, maddened by the rumor of an insurrection, may shoot them with his own hand, or whip them to death to compel them to confess. The same mail that brings us The Whig with its fine wedding stories, brings us narratives wherewith to qualify those stories, of slaves mardered by their masters in the way above referred to. Or, suppose the master as intelligent as he is indulgent, and too cool headed to be carried away by popular rumor, the mob may seize the unfortupate negroes out of his hands, and in spite of his protestations and resistance, a Lynch court may, upon the merest suspicion, hang them before his

Now, however the negroes may clutch at and enjoy the pleasures of the moment, they are not unaware. The Whig may be assured, of this sword which forever threatens to transax them; and in this view of their situation, in spite of all the indulgences with which some of them are treated, and even the luxuries which a few of them enjoy, The Whig, if it knows anything of the human heart, may find quite enough to make the most pampered slave in all the South a rebel and a runaway, without the least necessity for Abolition incendiaries being introduced by that journal to instill such ideas into their minds. Let us say, n conclusion, that if the free colored persons described by The Whig's correspondent as themselves so well off and respectable, and enjoying the respect of their white neighbors, are to be taken as a fair specimen of the free colored population of Virginia, the laws of that State in reference to persons of that class would seem to need some revision and amelioration; nor can we imagine that to substitute such an emancipated class in place of the slaves would be so very ruinous.

Some law or regulation which will prevent illegal voting is imperatively demanded in this city. The only question is, how shall the end be achieved without burdening the people with inconvenient forms and excessive penalties? A Registry Law looks fair, and, if men properly valued the right of frauchise, would not only be acquiesced in, but urgently demanded by all honest voters. Whether any concerted effort will be made to enact such a law, remains to be seen; but, in any event, it will be interesting to the people to know what other cities and States have done.

In New-Hampshire, lists of voters in each town are filed by the Selectmen with the Clerk, and posted ecuspicuously at least fifteen days before election. The Selectmen are to be in session within the fifteen days to correct the list, with power to hear and determine. The lists are open to all. At the poll no one can vote unless his name is in the list, unless he has been accidentally omitted, and the Selectmen know him to be a voter.

In Connecticut, the Selectmen and Town Clerk sit throughout the week preceding the election and on the day of election. Their certified hat is evi dence of qualification to vote. Complete alphabetical lists are made and furnished to any elector who desires them. Challenges are referred to the Registering Board, who must decide before the polls close. The lists are used at the polls, each name being checked as the person votes, after which the lists are deposited in the Town Clerk's

All the Eastern States, we think, have Registry Laws, practically identical in character. The consequence is, everyb dy knows just how many votes there can be, and any considerable fraud is so sure to be detected that it is never attempted. As a specimen of knowledge before election, we may mention the ante-voting canvass made by the Republicans in New-Hampshire in November. The result showed that in many towns they had judged exactly, and in the whole State they were not more

than two or three per cent out of the way. A number of the Southern cities have Registry Laws distirct from the State regulations. In Charleston there is one forty years old. Books are opered three months before each election, and lists made from it for the Inspectors. No one can vote unless named in the lists or in the tax-books. Savannah procured a Registry Law in 1852. Books are opened in January, and kept open at convenient times until September. All voters are registered by personal application and receive certificates. These certificates are evidence of the right to vote, and provision is made for their renewal if lost or destroyed. New-Orleans elects a Register every two years, whose duty it is to keep a registry of qualified voters. He has two assistants in each Representative District. Lists are made and sent to the Register, who causes them to be published for ten days in the official papers, after which omissions and mistakes are remedied on the testimony of two credible witnesses. Within ten days before a general election the Register is to furnish certified lists for each Election Precinct, such lists being prima facie evidence of the right to vote. Persons offering to vote who are not named in the lists are sworn, their names proclaimed aloud, and a record made of the fact, which is transmitted to the District-Attorney, and may be used in evidence.

These laws generally work well, and we hear little complaint of illegal voting or of the hardship of complying with the rules. New-Orleans is peculiarly adapted to double-voting, in consequence of a large floating population; yet this law seems to work as an effectual check upon fraud, and the only serious outrage upon the franchise recently complained of was a preconcerted blocking up of the polls, whereby many qualified persons were unable to get to the boxes.

The justice of a law sufficient to prevent fraudulent voting is apparent; yet, a great many cry out against the inconvenience of registry, and argue that any formalities required by such laws would have the effect of keeping out a great proportion of honest ballots, simply because men think so little of this highest of all political privileges that they would not spare ten minutes to comply with the statute. But the subject is already before the Legislature, and we shall seen see what prospect there is for a charge.

The Union, instead of retracting its infamous slander on Col. Fremont, which averred that he made a secret visit to Philadelphia in October last, and while there incog, at the house of Isaac R. Davis, attempted to buy or bribe Mr. Isaac Newten, a Fillmore Elector, to decline, persists in the fool-hardy libel, and brings an anonymous witness to its support, who testifies as follows:

"New-Bedford, Dec. 17, 1856.
"My Drar Sir: In compliance with your request, I will state what Mr. Newton said in the conversation we had with him in the dining-room of the National Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday (I think), the 25th of

Noven ber.

"I would not pretend to state the precise words he used, and will only put down what I remember distinctly of their substance.

"Mr. Newton was at first seated at the long table, after distinct the state of the side tables. After distinct the state of the side tables.

"Mr. Newton was at first seated at the long table, and we were dining at one of the side tables. After dinner he joined us; before he came to our table you sent your wine to him, and after some remarks about him, told me he was an Elector on the Fillmore ticket in your State, and you believed he could in no way have been induced to have voted for Freman.

"When he came to us, you repeated what you had raid to me about his voting, and asked him if you had raid to me about his voting, and asked him if you had told the truth. He said you had, and added: I don't wish to flatter thee, but if Fremont's face had been such an one as thine, I won't say what I might have done, but I don't like his face. He then stated, in answer to inquiries made by you, that he had seen Col. Fremont several times, about a month before, at his own house; his house, I understood him to say, in answer to a question of mine, was in Delaware County, near Philadelphia. He also said that he Col. F. had stopped at the house of a Mr. Davis, a neighbor of his. After some further conversation in reference to is. After some further conversation in reference to oi. F.'s visit to Mr. Davis, and to his own house, Mr. Newton went on to say that we would be astonished if we could know the offers that had been made to him, and the trouble taken to bring influences to bear upon in order to induce him to vote and electioneer for him, in order to induce him to vote and electioner for Fremont; and added, that, after his death, some one would find a letter that would create great astonishment. You said. 'Then they put their offers in writing?' He replied they had done so, but that no one would see the paper so long as he lived.

"I hold myself responsible for the truth of these statements, in all ways and to all persons, but at the came time should be very rejuctant to have my make

same time should be very rejuctant to have my name used in the newspapers in connection with the affair, and hope such a course may not be necessary."

—The above is all the testimony adduced by The

Union : and what does it amount to? Mr. Newton positively testifies that he never met Col. Frement but once-that this was in February lastand that no word concerning politics or office ever passed between them. Forty witnesses can testify that Col. Fremont was not in Philadelphia in October last-nor at any time between his nomination and the election. Now, look closely at what this anonymous witness says Mr. Newton told him, including what he "understood" Mr. N. to say Who made Mr. Newton any offers? He does not say nor hint that Col. Fremont did-even Mr. Anonymous does not pretend that he did. Mr. Newton is represented as saving that he had met Col. Fremont (which nobody denies), that offers had been made him, a letter written him, and influences brought to bear on him, to induce him to go for Fremont-but he does not intimate that Col. F. had anything to do with these offers, letter or influences. The Union's tale-bearer is a swift witness; but he does not begin to sustain the calumny he is summoned to bolster up-nay, he virtually gives it up. He contrives to befog himself a little about the time when and the place where Mr. Newton said he saw Col. Fremont, but all to no purpose. He does not even pretend that Col. F. had anything to do with the alleged offers made to Mr. N., nor even that N. said he had.

These personal slanders, based on misunderstood dinner-table gossip, are very poor pabulum for a great party's organ, as The Union will yet realize. We wish that journal an Editor who will loathe such dirty business, and, if ever caught in it, will back square out.

We generally learn the truth of ourselves from unexpected, impertinent and unpalatable sources. We hardly ever get the real, aggregate fact of our moral and social condition either from our friends or from our enemies. A projector who seems to ccupy neither position, but who is in truth dreadilly cold-blooded and neutral, has commenced the ublication of a newspaper in this city (The Eurocean), in which the sins and shortcomings, the peccant omissions and commissions of the United States of America are fathfully posted, as in a edger, from the great day-book of the American press; in which all the criticism of fore'gn journais is repeated at large; and in which our own self-criticism (more severe than any other) is thrown into our faces. Our first impression upon looking at this paper was rather an uncomfortable one. We got very well over the sardonic and not very civil strictures transferred from the London press; but we must own that the excerpts from American papers, including THE TRIBUNE, startled

us. We do not remember to have seen social evils -slavery, pauperism, peculation and general injustice-treated in such a peculiar way-a way very simple, and at the same time very strange in its simplicity. We were not at all swayed from our love of country, nor yet from our hope for the United States, by the facts thus forced upon us; but we saw in all this, repulsive as it must be to delicate nerves, only the necessity of a more constant asseveration of the right, and a closer vindication of principles. We are only behind the great fraterpity of nations inasmuch as our performance falls lamentably short of our professions. A newspaper which should concentrate the grumbling of the British press would not, probably, present a pieture much more agreeable. An ingenious and painstaking gentleman who should put into a single paper ail the great offenses against good morals occurring in England, Scotland and Ireland, during a single week-all the denunciations of Government published-all the pseudo-Cassandra cries emitted by the Opposition-would furnish us with a supper of horrors sufficient to send us weeping to our beds. Social wrongs are the painful perquisite of no single nation; the whole earth is reeling with wrong and outrage. An encyclopedia of its sorrow and shame may have uses; and we must not fail to recognize the utility of such a compilation. The great fact presented is unpleasant; but in these times we expect oftenest to confront unpleasant facts. Nothing can be deduced from them discredit able to the United States alone. Everything can be gained from their careful and philosophical consideration.

A statement of the sources of the State revenue, lately issued from the Controller's Department of the State of North Carolina, contains some curious items. Nebody, it seems, can get married in North Carolina without paying a tax of one dollar to the State: and from this questionable source of revenue an income was derived last year of \$1,059 75 the odd seventy-five cents, we suppose, for a three-

bowie-knives and pistols, each taxed the same sum

of one dollar, and bringing in a yearly revenue of

\$1,919. We respectfully suggest to the Legisla-

quarter marriage. A much more reasonable object of taxation are

ture of North Carolina to consider the expediency of raising this tax to four or even ten dollars, especially in the case of all bowie-knives and pistols secretly carried about the person. Dirks and sword-canes would seem to be decidedly less in favor among the good people of North Carolina than bowie knives and pistols. Though taxed but fifty cents, they are so little in use as to produce but \$95. Pianos, we know not by what rule or reason, stand in the North Carolina financial point of view on the same level with pistols and bowie-knives, being taxed at the same rate; and, what is odd, the amount produced by the tax is very nearly the same, being \$1,924. But we must not conclude from this that the nineteen hundred and odd quarrelsome men who carry these deadly weapons, are precisely set off by the same number of harmonious young ladies who finger or attempt to finger the plane The latter is a bulky article, not so easy to hide from the eyes of the assessors, while we suspect a good many pistols and bowie-knives escape untaxed. Harps at two dollars each produce an income to the State of \$64. Why should harps be taxed twice as much as pianes, and why should guitars, fiddles, bass-viols and wind instruments generally escape taxation at all? As, n the interest of the ladies, we protest sgainst taxing marriage licenses, so in the same interest we protest against the taxes on harps and planes. Playing cards, at twenty-five cents a pack, produce \$391 25; billiard tables, at \$100 each, \$1,250; and bowling alleys, at \$25 each, \$750. Circuses and shows produce \$3,370. There is no tax on dencing parties, at which we are a little surprised. Privileged voters, at forty cents each, pay \$316 39. Who are privileged voters? That is one of the mysteries of North Carolina on which we are unable to throw any light. Gold watcher, at one dollar each, produce \$6,942; silver watches, at twenty-five cents each, \$2,148. Gold and silver plate and jewelry pay one per cent on the value, and produce \$1,125 95. Pleasure carriages pay from fifty cents to four dollars each, and produce \$15,800. Carriage venders pay from \$50 to \$100 each, producing \$1,360. Drugs and medicines sold by agents are taxed twenty five per cent, and produce \$525 93. Peddlers pay a license of \$30, producing \$2,758. Retailers pay a license of \$20, producing \$7,921. Taverns and inns and livery stables pay \$10 each, yielding \$2,670. Horse drovers, taxed at the same rate, yield \$1,270. Capital in merchandise, at one quarter of one per cent, produces \$33,851 21. Capital in the negro trade at the same rate produces \$1,284 27. Capital in the liquor trade, at five per cent, yields \$14,600. The auction and commission business does not seem to be very flourishing. The one quarter of one per cent auction tax produces only \$12 89; the one per cent tax on commission merchants brings in \$39 26. There is a tax of \$200 on express compa nies; but it would seem there is no company to pay it. Insurance companies pay \$1,200; brokers, at \$100 each, \$500; turpentine distilleries, \$1,092, Polls, at forty cents each, pay \$84,913; land, at twelve cents per \$100, \$105,196; town property, at the same rate, \$15,000. Interest received pays three per cent, and yields \$49,000; dividends on stocks at the same rate, \$4.533. Including a few other items, the sum total is \$380,437. The items bove stated are not calculated to give a high idea of the wealth or luxury of North Carolina.

A private fraud appears to have been lately racticed on Governor Seward, very similar to one of the public frauds attempted some since by the windler Huntington. Huntington, it will be reollected, obtained from the Maine Legislature a charter for a company to manufacture linen goods or paper, and such other articles as might necessarily or conveniently be connected therewith, under which charter he attempted the issue of bank bills. Mr. Seward, it seems, being the owner of an uncccupied store in Auburn, which he was not otherwise able to let to advantage, entered into a limited copartnership with a smart young man to carry on the business of selling paints and oils. But in drawing up the articles of copartnership this smart young man desired that after the words paints and oils "&c." might be added, with the design of covering a number of articles, the sale of which, though not included within the terms "paints and oils," was yet incident and essential to the paint and oil business. This point was conceded without suspicion, and now, under the cover of this "&c.," Governor Seward unexpected', g, and much to his regret and mortification, find, himself a partner in the liquor trade,

Governor Seward is a lawyer, and out at to under-

stand that matter better than we, but it seems to us that if this be a correct statement of his case, he capput be without a legal remedy. There are, we know, in the law books, divers speculations as to the force and operation of this comprehensive term "Acc.," inserted into a legal document; but we doubt very much whether any Court would give it an operation clearly beyond the scope and intent of the phrase it is employed to qualify. We do not imagine, for instance, that the "&s." cuntingly introduced into the articles of copartnership signed by Governor Seward could be interpreted by any Court as having a more comprehensive effect than the phraseology which Huntington caused to be inserted into his act of incorporation. That trick did not serve Huntington's turn. and we see not why Governor Seward's smort part. ner should come off any better. Suppose the Gorernor should try the effect of an injunction upon him to restrain him from selling wines or liquers, or any other articles not bena fide accompaniments of the oil and paint business? The Governor. being a lawyer, and able to plead his own cause, can carry on the suit at less cost than a private individual, while not merely the cause of Temperance, but the cause of honesty and fair-dealing, is interested in having a stopper put upon any such trickery. To us this appears clearly to be one of these striped-pig dodges not likely to find countsnance or support from any respectable tribunal.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1857. The Department of the Interior has determined to increase the appraisement of the remaining lots of Delaware lands about Leavenworth City to about twenty-five thousand dollars, instead of eight thousand, as previously appraised. The reason assigned is that the first appraisement was made when the troubles in Kansas depreciated their value, and that therefore the Indians would suffer injustice. This decision is not intended to apply to any lands preempted or fairly claimed by bona-fide settlers, but to such only as are justly open to competition These lands will be put up for sale at auction, like others, as soon as instructions can be made out, and may be purchased by the highest bidder over the valuation fixed by the Department. Mr. Eddy, Commissioner, is now here, and Mr. Robinson, Indian Agent for the Delawares, is expected to-morrow, when a final determination will be made, after he arrives to give desired information. The President has not yet authorized the sale of the other Delaware lands-about 300,000 acres across the river; but it is supposed that his authority will be soon given to put them in market.

It is understood now that the agents of Woodworth's Patent will soon return here to prosecute endeavors for renewal-their temporary absence being deemed politic.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN CONVEN TION.

Special Dispatch to The H. Y. Tribune. NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857. The State Convention held here to-day is fully at-

tended and entirely harmonious. Alexander H. Holley of Salisbury is nominated for Governor. His proclivities are American. Alfred A. Burnham of Windham, formerina Domecrat, was selected for Lieutenant-Governor. For Secretary of State, Orville H. Pratt of Meriden.

All these nominations were made unanimous, The resolutions have not yet been introduced, but will be of the right stamp. Connecticut will keep to the mark she has toed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The ticket is completed by the nomination of Frederick Wildman of Danbury, an old Democrat, for Treasurer, and Joseph G. Lamb of Norwich. American, for Controller. Both nominations are made unanimous. The resolutions are not yet reported.

To the Associated Press.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

The parties opposed to the National Administration met here to-day. Abijah Catlin of Harwinten was chosen President. A. H. Holley of Salisbury was nominated for Governor; A. A. Burnham of Hampton for Lieutenant-Governor; O. H. Platt of Meridas for Secretary of State, F. S. Weldman of Danbury for Treasurer, and J. G. Lamb of Norwich for Controller. The ticket comprises members of all the old parties. The Convention was generally harmonious.

The Committee on Resolutions, it is said, have-agreed upon those which will not offend the Republishens.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVERS

Special Dispatch to Tan M. Y. Tribuna

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 8, 1847. The State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, composed of all opposed to this Administration, assembled at Phoenix Hall in this city this morning. After the usual preliminary business the Convention adjourned until afternoon. In the afternoon Ralph Metcalfe declined being a caudidate, and the Convention took an informal ballot resulting in no choice. On the third ballot Wm. Haile of Hinsdale received 301 of the 465 votes and was declared the nominee of the Convention. Three cheers were then given for him, and three more for Hon. Ichabed Goodwin of Pertemouth. who received 205 votes. The Convention was large and very euthusinstic.

To the Associated Press.

Concord, N. H., Thursday, Jun. 8, 1837

The Republican State Convention, held hers by day, nominated Wm. Heile of Hinsdale for Governor Jeremy O. Nute of Farmington for Railroad Commissioner. The Convention was fully attended.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

ISDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jr. n. 8, 1857.

The Indiana Legislature met this mean ing.

The Senate was called to order by I deut. Governor Willard. Mr. Burke, on motion, was r dent protem, but Mr. Willard ref seed to yield the chair. Mr. Burke then took a ser prointed President. Mr. Burke then took a ser t alongside. The Republican members were sworn by t alongside. The Republican members were sworn by the Judge Gookins and the Democrats by Mr. Willard at One and the Democrats by Mr. Willard at One are now will probably organize this after moon.

The House organized by the election of Mr. Ballard crat, Chief Clerk.

The Governor's Messay ewill be delivered to morrow if the Senate is organized.

The State Senata organized this afternoon by the

The State Senate 'organized this afternoon by the election of J. S. H. vey, Republican, Principal Secretary, and J. H. Thy er, Republican, Assi that Secretary. The Governor's vessage will be delivered to morrow.

RHO'DE ISLAND LEGISLATURE. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.
The Rey ablican members of the General Assembly held a car cus this noon for the rountation of a Sena-tor to C ongress. James F. Simmons was nominated on the second ballot. The election will be made to-mar w morning, and the vote will be taken viva vor e, according to an act passed before the nomination

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE
Bostos, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.
In the House to-day Benjamin Stevens was re-elected

Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House then adopted an order appointing to morrow at 11 o'clock for the choice of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Summer for aix years, commencing on the 1th of March next.